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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/693,387	10/24/2003	D. Travis Lay	200208954-1	1634

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EXAMINER

WILLIAMS, DON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2878

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

EV

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/693,387		LAY ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Don Williams		2878	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/24/2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Art Unit: 2878

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 11-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohba et al in view of Kretschmann et al (6,836,627).

As to claim 1, Ohba et al disclose a media routing control device with sensors (211, 212), a usable sheet media path (303 or 303a), an unusable sheet media path (303b), a controller (900) electrically coupled to the sensors (315, 313), (see fig. 1B, column 9, lines 47-68, column 10, lines 34-60, fig. 24, column 28, lines 30-68). Ohba et al fail to disclose a sheet-inverting duplexing path. Kretschmann et al disclose a sheet inverting duplexing path (42) and an inverter (50). It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to include a sheet inverting duplexing path (42) and an inverter (50) as disclosed by Kretschmann et al to improve precise positioning of the sheet (10) by making the second side available for detecting sheet characteristics and to improve the re-feeding and routing of the sheet in order to allow second image on a non-preprinted or preprinted side of sheet (10), (see fig. 1, column 4, 1-67).

As to claim 2, the modified Ohba et al disclose a media routing control device with an input/output device (904) electrically coupled to the controller (900), the

Art Unit: 2878

input/output device (904) configured to provide one previous use parameter to the controller (900), (see fig. 24, column 28, lines 30-68).

As to claim 4, the modified Ohba et al disclose a media routing control device with input trays (105,106), (see fig. 1B, column 4, lines 56-67, column 6, lines 1-65).

As to claim 5, the modified Ohba et al disclose a media routing control device detachably attach to a sheet-fed device (102), (see fig. 1B, column 5, lines 50-54, column 6, lines 46-48).

As to claim 6, the modified Ohba et al disclose a media routing control device with usable media path (303 or 303a) with properly oriented media sheet (P) to the sheet fed device (102), (see fig. 1B, column 6, lines 46-50).

As to claim 7, Ohba et al disclose a sheet fed device (102) with input trays (105, 106), media sheets (P), media paths and imaging path (301, 302, 303), an unusable media path (303b), media sensing circuitry (223) for receiving one media sheet (P), (see column 9, lines 10-68, column 10, lines 1-67). Ohba et al fail to disclose a media inverting duplexing path. Kretschmann et al teach sheet inverting duplexing path (42) and inverter (50) to invert the sheet. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to include a sheet inverting duplexing path (42) and an inverter (50) as disclosed by Kretschmann et al to improve precise positioning of the sheet (10) by making the second side available for detecting sheet characteristics and to improve the re-feeding and routing of the sheet in order to allow an image on a non-preprinted or preprinted side of sheet (10), (see fig. 1, column 4, 1-67).

Art Unit: 2878

As to claim 8, the modified Ohba et al disclose a sheet fed device (102) with a media sensing circuitry (223) configured to detect one side of the media sheet (P) and location of the print impairing characteristics of a previous printing to determine a usable side of the media sheet, (see fig. 1, column 9, lines 10-67).

As to claim 9, the modified Ohba et al disclose a sensing circuitry (223) and media sheet (P), (see column 9, lines 10-67). The modified Ohba et al with Kretschman teach circuitry configured with direct inversion.

As to claim 11, Ohba et al disclose selecting a media (P) from input trays (105 106); transporting the media sheet (P) past sensing circuitry (201) configured with sensor elements (211, 212); collecting data from the sensing circuitry (201); analyzing the data according to print-impairing characteristics; routing the media sheet (P) to a usable media paths (303, 303a) when the data from either side of the media sheet (P) qualifies the media sheet (P) for use by the sheet fed device (102), (see fig. 1b, column 9, lines 10-67, column 10, lines 1-67). Ohba et al fail to teach media inverting duplexing path. Kretschmann et al teach sheet inverting duplexing path (42) and inverter (50) to invert the sheet. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to include a sheet inverting duplexing path (42) and an inverter (50) as disclosed by Kretschmann et al to improve precise positioning of the sheet (10) by making the second side available for detecting sheet characteristics and to improve the re-feeding and routing of the sheet in order to allow an image on a non-preprinted or preprinted side of sheet (10), (see fig. 1, column 4, 1-67).

As to claim 12, Ohba et al disclose routing the media sheet (P) to an unusable media path (303b) when data from both sides of the media sheet (P) fails to qualify the media sheet (P) for use by the sheet fed device (102), (see fig. 1B, column 5, lines 51-55, column 10, lines 34-67).

As to claim 13, Ohba et al disclose media sensor circuitry (223a) analyzes the data to determine the routing path of the print media (P), (column 9, lines 10-67, column 10, lines 34-67).

As to claim 15, the modified Ohba et al disclose performing imaging process on the media sheet (P).

Claims 3, 10, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohba et al as applied to claim 3, 10, and 14 above, and further in view of Chapman et al (4,710,963).

As to claim 3, the modified Ohba et al disclose a media routing device with a controller (900), sheet (P), and sheet inverting duplexing path to invert the sheet (see column 9, lines 34-67, column 28, lines 30-67). Ohba et al fail to teach threshold and sheet inverting duplexing path. Chapman et al teach threshold. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to monitor and compare the threshold signals corresponding to the top and bottom face of the document as disclose by Chapman et al to determine whether the document should be rejected or accepted, (see column 1, lines 5-68

Art Unit: 2878•

As to claim 10, the modified Ohba et al disclose sheet-fed device (102), an input/output device (904) and media sensing circuitry (223a). Ohba et al fail to disclose threshold. Chapman et al disclose threshold. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to monitor and compare the threshold signals corresponding to the top and bottom face of the document as disclosed by Chapman et al to determine whether the non-preprinted or pre-preprinted document should be rejected or accepted, (see column 1, lines 5-68).

As to claim 14, Ohba et al teach comparing analyzed data, (see column 9, lines 34-67). Ohba et al fail to exactly disclose threshold. Chapman et al disclose threshold comparisons. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to monitor and compare the threshold signals corresponding to the top and bottom face of the document as disclosed by Chapman et al to determine whether the non-preprinted or pre-preprinted document should be rejected or accepted, (see column 1, lines 5-68).

Claims 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohba et al in view of Kretschmann et al (6,836,627) and Chapman et al (4,710,963).

As to claim 16, Ohba et al disclose media sheets (P), sensing circuitry (223a) for sensing printing characteristics on a first side or second side of a media sheet (P), usable media path (303 or 303a), and an unusable media path (303b), (see fig. 1, column 9, lines 10-67, column 10, lines 34-67). Ohba et al fail to disclose threshold and inverting the media sheet. Chapman et al teach threshold. Kretschmann et al teach

Art Unit: 2878

sheet inverting duplexing path (42) and inverter (50) to invert the sheet. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to monitor and compare the threshold signals corresponding to the top and bottom face of the document as disclosed by Chapman et al to determine the first presence, second presence of both sides of the document and whether the document should be rejected or accepted, (see column 1, lines 5-68). It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to include a sheet inverting duplexing path (42) and an inverter (50) as disclosed by Kretschmann et al to improve precise positioning of the sheet (10) by making the second side available for detecting sheet characteristics and to improve the re-feeding and routing of the sheet in order to allow second image on a non-preprinted or preprinted side of sheet (10), (see fig. 1, column 4, 1-67).

As to claim 17, the modified Ohba et al disclose a sensing circuitry (223a) to determine a location of a previous printing on first or second side of the media sheet (P), (see column 9, lines 10-67).

As to claim 18, Ohba et al teach sensing circuitry (223a), sheets (P) sheet classification, (see column 9, lines 9-45). Ohba et al fail to exactly teach unusable threshold. Chapman et al disclose threshold comparisons. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to monitor and compare the threshold signals corresponding to the top and bottom face of the document as disclosed by Chapman et al to determine whether the non-preprinted or pre-preprinted document should be rejected or accepted, (see column 1, lines 5-68).

Art Unit: 2878

As to claim 19, Ohba et al teach media sheets (P). Ohba et al fail to teach exactly first presence, second presence, and unusable threshold. Chapman et al teach threshold. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to monitor and compare the threshold signals corresponding to the top and bottom face of the document (10) as disclose by Chapman et al to determine the first presence, second presence of both sides of the document and whether the document should be rejected, accepted, or overridden by the operator, (see column 1, lines 5-68).

As to claim 20, Ohba et al disclose routing of media sheets (P), rerouting of usable media path (303 or 303a) and sheet classification. Ohba et al fail to exactly teach unusable threshold. Chapman et al teach threshold. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art to modify Ohba et al to compare the threshold signals of both sides of the sheet (10) as disclose by Chapman in order to determine to reroute the sheet from an unusable path to a usable path allowing an image to be formed on the first presence or the second presence of the sheet (10), (see fig. 1, column 1, lines 27-67).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Don Williams whose telephone number is 571-272-8538. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30a.m. to 5:30a.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dave Porta can be reached on 571-272-2444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2878

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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